that such infections have not been recorded as yet in the literature on this disease.

The main purpose of this note is to direct attention to the infections on the petals. When a single petal containing one or more localized infections is mounted in water and examined under the microscope the bacteria can be observed within the living tissues without recourse to sectioning or staining. The very delicate, translucent, petalary tissues admit of remarkably clear views of the interior structures, and at magnifications of around 800 the live bacteria can be readily observed. For studying the activity of micro-organisms within living tissues it would be difficult to find more suitable material than these petals. Aside from this, any one who has attempted to study blighted tissues knows how difficult it is to avoid losing large numbers of bacteria in the process of obtaining histological sections.

The forty-eight-hour-old infections take the form of dark, discolored spots which are more or less limited in size and have a well-defined margin. Under the microscope the discolored tissue is readily distinguished from the adjoining healthy part and is seen to consist of a zone of cells between which the bacteria can be traced to the very margin of the discolored region, strongly suggesting that the discoloration and possibly other pathological phenomena are associated with the immediate presence of the bacteria.

This close association of diseased cells with the bacteria is further emphasized by the enormous numbers of rods that are wedged in tightly between the cells, numbers far beyond anything that has previously been noted or pictured for any blighted tissue. For the present it may be briefly recorded that a great deal more is involved here than passage through intercellular spaces. *B. amylovorus* within petals acts as a strict parasite whose growth and reproduction is confined to living host cells. The method of penetration and the cytological and pathological phenomena noted in the infected region will be reported later.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL RULES OF NOMENCLATURE

1. Art. 19. Amend to read:

Botanical nomenclature begins for all groups of plants (recent and fossil) at 1753 (Linnaeus, "Species Plantarum," ed. 1).

It is agreed to associate genera, the names of which appear in Linnaeus's "Species Plantarum," ed. 1, with the descriptions given of them in the "Genera Plantarum," ed. 5 (1754).

2. Art. 49 bis. Amend by eliminating the words: "starting from Fries, *Systema*, or Persoon, *Synopsis*"; and for the words "teleutospore or its equivalent" substitute the words: "uredospore or teleutospore (sporophyte)."

Also replace the first example by the following: The names *Aecidium* Pers., *Roestelia* Reb., *Aecidiolum* Unger. and *Peridermium* Chev. designate different states of the gametophyte in the group *Uredinales*. The generic name *Aecidium* Pers. [in Gmel. Syst. Nat. II. (1791)], belonging to a gametophytic state can not displace *Gymnosporangium* Hedw. f., [DC. Fl. Fr. II. (1805)] based upon the sporophyte.

3. Add the following genera to the list of Nomina Conservanda: *Uromyces* (Link) Unger, 1833 (in place of *Nigredo* Rouss., 1806, *Caeomurus* (Link) S. F. Gray, 1821, or *Pucciniola* March., 1829); *Puccinia* Pers., 1794 (in place of *Puccinia* [Micheli] Adans., 1763, or *Puccinia* Willd., 1787); *Gymnosporangium* Hedw. f., 1805 (in place of *Puccinia* [Micheli] Adans., 1763; *Melampsora* Cast., 1843 (in place of *Uredo* Pers., 1794).

Comments: In the considerable number of replies to the circular letter distributed to many botanists early in March, and printed in *Mycologia* (21: 172–174), there was almost unanimous agreement to the proposed amendment to Article 19, as given above. The replies came from leading writers in systematic botany, mycology, algology, bacteriology, paleobotany, bryology and other divisions of the subject.

The proposed amendment to Article 49 bis., as previously suggested by the author, met with decided opposition. As now worded, it has the effect to restore the original intention of the "Rule," as adopted at Brussels. It eliminates the aecidiospore, and thereby disposes of many recent combinations, to which much objection has been made. It retains the uredospore, which belongs to the same state of the fungus as the teleutospore, for otherwise many familiar names would be rejected, such as *Coleosporium Ipomoeae* Burr., *Uromyces Fabae* deBary, *U. appendiculatus* Fries, *Puccinia glumarum* Erikss. and Henn., *P. Porri* Wint. and other generally accepted names. It also conserves such names as *Puccinia graminis, P. sessilis, P. coronata, P. Poarum, P. limosa,* etc.

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ODD STORIES ABOUT SCIENTIFIC NAMES

THE other day I was swapping taxonomic yarns with a fellow entomologist and it occurred to me that there must be many readable stories of that kind that have not yet been published. So I am sending two of those stories, that I told, to SCIENCE with the idea that perhaps other zoologists and botanists will send others in from time to time, so that